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THE HILLTOP

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
STUDENT NEWSPAPER

DEDICATED TO THE BLACK FACTS -
FOR ONCE AFRICAN PEOPLE KNOW
THE TRUTH THEY WILL FIND THEIR
WAY TO FREEDOM.

African Liberation Day Special

THE LARGEST AND BEST KNOWN BLACK STUDENT PUBLICATION IN THE WORLD

Volume 54, Number 29

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Wednesday, May 24, 1972

WE ARE AN AFRICAN PEOPLE

Whether they live in North or South America, Africa or the Caribbean, all people of African ancestry are Africans and belong to the African nation.

Kwame Nkrumah

"You say you ain't left nothing in Africa - why you left your mind in Africa!" - Malcolm X

"If you don't know what's happening in the Congo, how can you understand what's happening to you in Mississippi?" - Malcolm X

Fact sheet

Southern Africa Land of oppression

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY COORDINATING COM- MITTEE

The area of southern Africa is comprised of the states of Namibia (South West Africa), South Africa, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Angola, and Mozambique -- a land area of over 30 million square miles. All of these territories have overwhelming Black majorities, but in each, a handful of white settlers control the reins of government and the economies. The dominant state in this configuration, and the largest, is the Republic of South Africa. In recent years, a Black liberation group, dedicated to armed struggle to regain control of the land, has been established in all the states of Southern Africa.

ANGOLA

Population: 5.1 million Blacks, 250,000 whites.

Colonized by: Portuguese.

Valuable resources: Oil, diamonds, iron, copper, coffee.

Major Foreign Investors: South Africa (DeBeers, Ltd., Anglo-American Corp., British South Africa Co., etc.); West Germany (Krupp); U.S.A. (Gulf Oil, etc.); Belgium; France.

Liberation Movements: MPLA (Movement of the People for the Liberation of Angola); GRAE (Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile); UNITA (The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola).

MOZAMBIQUE

Population: 7 million Blacks, 160,000 whites.

Colonized by: Portuguese.

Valuable Resources: Gas, oil, cotton, copper, hydroelectric power, sugar, cashew nuts.

Major Foreign Investors: Germany, South Africa (Lonrho Co.); Britain; U.S.A. (Gulf Oil); Canada.

Liberation Movements: FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front).

NAMIBIA (South West Africa)

Population: 600,000 Blacks, 96,000 whites.

Colonized by: Germans (until World War II); South Africa (British and Dutch).

Valuable Resources: Diamonds, zinc, nickel, copper, lead, tin.

Major Foreign Investors: Germany, South Africa (Anglo-American Corp., DeBeers, Ltd., etc.); U.S.A. (Newmont Mining, American Metal Climax, etc.); Britain, Canada.

Liberation Movements: SWAPO (South West Africa Peoples Organization); SWANU (South West Africa National Union).

SOUTH AFRICA

Population: 16 million Blacks, 3 million whites.

Colonized by: Dutch, British.

Valuable Resources:

(Continued on page 2)

African Liberation Day march designed to teach, politicize, mobilize, protest, and instill pride

March day is Saturday, May 27

by Barbara J. Stith

The purpose of the African Liberation Day movement is to marshal Black public opinion in support of the freedom struggles being waged by Africans in southern Africa and against the involvement of the United States in supporting oppressive European colonial domination of southern Africa. Angola, Rhodesia, South Africa and Guinea Bissau.

The campaign will culminate in a mass protest demonstration here in Washington this Saturday May 27, and will be directed toward the U.S. State Department, the embassies of France, South Africa, Britain, Portugal and the Rhodesian Information Center.

The thrust of the movement is to widely inform Black people in the U.S., Canada and the Caribbean about the liberation struggles, our brothers and sisters are fiercely waging against the colonial regimes in the African countries cited above and to promote moral and other kinds of support for the liberation armies engaged in armed struggle in southern Africa.

The national and local African Liberation Day coordinating Committee are both broad-based ad hoc coalitions comprised of Blacks who, regardless of political and ideological differences, have come together with the single unifying purpose of expressing solidarity with their brothers on the continent of Africa.

The National Steering Committee is being chaired by Owusu Sadaukai (Howard Fuller), President of Malcolm X Liberation University in Greensboro, N.C. The local city-wide college coordinator is Hesani Mweusi, from Howard.

The purpose of the College Coordinating Committee is to 1) collectively sponsor coordinate ALD activities and services; 2) allow students to pool their resources for informational purposes and for the sponsoring of activities; 3) give students the opportunity to share in ideas and knowledge concerning A.L.D. organization and activities; and 4) insure maximum communications.

The student organizers are John McLendon and Harold Dobson (campus coordinators) Jon King (information coordinator), and Iris Buchanan (secretary and treasurer).

"The students are sending letters to the administration and faculty, asking for contributions and support of the liberation struggle, hopefully that they'll respond, promoting the concept as well as raising funds," stated Hesani.

Demonstrations are being held in three other locations: San Francisco, Antigua, W.I. and Toronto, Canada.

Why Black people must support the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. Mother Africa is the richest of all the world's continents. It is the universal storehouse of all kinds of mineral and ore deposits. Southern Africa is the number one world source of gem diamonds, and electrolytic copper, uranium, coal and platinum -- all essential elements in sustaining the industrialized societies, namely the United States and other European countries. Moreover, the continent's southern region ranks fifth as a world source of manganese, lithium, iron, nickel, antimony, asbestos and several other important minerals and metals needed by the settler colonies as well as their European mothers.

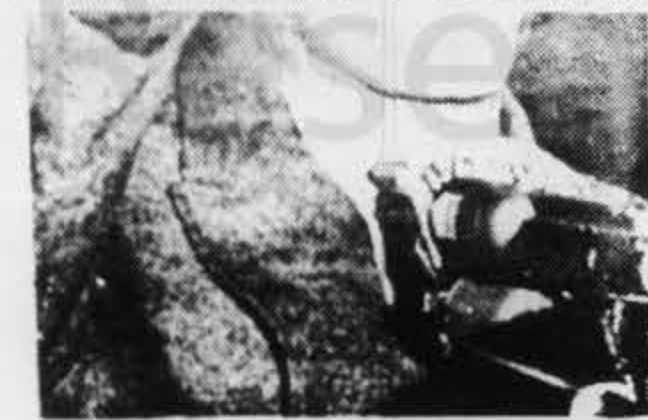
While the white settlers live lives of ease based on the richest extracted from the African soil, by and large our African brothers and sisters themselves

are forced to live in poverty, deprivation and degradation. In South Africa and most of the remainder of the region Africans are forced to carry the notorious passbooks to go back and forth from their reservations ("Bantustans") to their jobs in the regions inhabited by Europeans. African freedom fighters are daily waging guerilla type warfare against the settlers and their colonial empire. They fight bravely and fiercely with inadequate supplies and arms against overwhelming odds, but are nevertheless managing to strike telling blows against the colonial governments and private investors. They are determined to get back their land!

Some statements of endorsement have been received from the following Black leaders. Huey P. Newton - "We are in full support of the movement for freedom of all poor and oppressed people. All power to the people."

Stokely Carmichael - "African people everywhere, particularly those engaged on the continents in armed struggle for their liberation and independence, will take heart from this show of solidarity by our brothers in the Americas."

(Continued on page 2)



Owusu Sadaukai (center) explains that the purpose of African Liberation Day is to educate and mobilize the Black masses.

*****Campus happenings*****

Coleman to head '73 HILLTOP Communications' conf.

New editor says '73 HILLTOP will "sing like Aretha, shimmy like James Brown, flow like the Nile, and yet read like David Walker's Appeal."

Larry Delano Coleman has been named editor-in-chief of the 1972-1973 HILLTOP.

Mr. Coleman has served as a HILLTOP reporter (1970-1971); HILLTOP Feature Editor (1971-1972); WHUR-FM news reporter; Director of HUSA public relations (summer of 1971); staff writer with the Afro-American Review (1969-1970); editorial assistant for the Bison (1970-1971); Treasurer of the National Black Communications Society (1971-1972); and he has written a number of articles that have appeared in national publications.

There will be numerous changes in the HILLTOP next year according to Coleman, but basically the '72-'73 HILLTOP will remain unchanged. He says, "Under 'The Black' the HILLTOP expanded its circulation until now, it goes to all seven continents on the globe. Under 'The Black,' the HILLTOP also moved into the area of electronic journalism. The reign of Robert Taylor brought with it expansion, wide horizons, and new frontiers. To me, will fall the task of welding these new ideas and approaches together -- to institutionalize them. I shall lay the foundation so that whosoever follows me will be able to expand once



again. Consolidation and organization -- internal organization -- they shall be my goals."

But along with consolidation and internal organization, Coleman has a few plans of his own. "News from Black Schools," "Pan-Africa, Third World," and "Campus Speakout" will be retained, and such new sections as "Howard Heavies," "On the Main" -- a series of feature stories on everyday students, and an expanded "Campus Bulletin Board", which shall carry job opportunities, classified ads, and apartment availabilities will be added.

In format, the HILLTOP will expand to an 8 x 315 standard broadside. The present HILLTOP size 5 x 224 does

not allow the creative latitude which the new editor desires. According to Coleman, next year's HILLTOP will be "aesthetically appealing". As he puts it, "It will sing like Aretha, shimmy like James Brown, flow like the Nile, and yet read like David Walker's Appeal."

Coleman has called his staff for next year "outstanding." Linda Newton, will be managing editor. John Johnson and Barbara Stith will handle feature and news respectively. Richard Douglas will remain as Photo Editor, and Jarad Kinnon will handle layout responsibilities. Ezekiel (Abdul) Mobley will be Business Manager, and Nyia Lark will be Copy Editor. Jeff MacQuerrrie will fill in at Sports Editor, and Dabu Gizenga will be next year's Exchange Editor. Stephanie Stokes will be Contributing Editor, and Loretta Hobbs and Jyl Hagler will be HILLTOP secretaries.

Brother Malcolm X

The Pan African Committee of Washington D.C. will sponsor the area's premiere showing of the film MALCOM X at the Tivoli theater, 14 and Park Rd. N.W. on May 25, 26, & 27

Press Release

Plans for a Black Careers in Communications conference at Howard University were recently announced by Tony Brown, Dean of the School of Communications. The conference is being co-sponsored by "Black Journal," the only Black national public affairs program.

Brown said scores of graduating students and Black professionals in mass communications are being invited to the campus, May 30-31, to meet with representatives of media organizations seeking to hire minority personnel.

In an invitation to prospective employers and job applicants, Brown said the placement conference is being held "to dispel the notion that there are not enough qualified Blacks to fill job vacancies in communications."

Recruiters and job applicants were invited to meet in screening and interview sessions at Cramton auditorium and the Washington Hilton Hotel.

The graduating students and professionals will be seeking immediate placement in vacant positions at newspapers, radio and television stations, advertising and public relations offices and government agencies.

Sam Yette to head Sigma Delta Chi

Press Release

Samuel F. Yette, Howard University professor of journalism and former Washington correspondent for Newsweek magazine, was elected this week as president of the Washington Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi Professional Journalistic Society.

Founded in 1909 at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, the society is the oldest, largest and most select organization serving the field of journalism. International in scope, it recognizes outstanding achievement by journalists and works to advance the cause of freedom of information.

With more than 400 members, the Washington Sigma Delta Chi (SDX) Chapter is the third largest (behind New York and Chicago chapters) in the world.

Mr. Yette formerly served consecutive one-year terms as Chapter treasurer and vice-president. In his election to the presidency on May 16, he succeeds Grant Dillman, news director of the Washington Bureau of United Press International.

Dawson B. Nail, editor of Television Digest was elected vice president, succeeding Mr. Yette.

Mr. Yette joined the Howard University faculty four months ago, following his dismissal from Newsweek where he had worked as a reporter for four years. He protested his dismissal from the magazine, charging racism and "capitulation and anti-First Amendment forces." Newsweek denied the charges, which were filed with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).

Letter

Black prisoner asks for friends

Dear Editor,

My Name is Arkchameil Ray Sales No. 125-371. I'm a prisoner in the Ohio State Penitentiary. I'm Black and think Black. I'm 28 years of age, 5 ft. 9 1/2 inches, 160 lbs., brown eyes and dark brown hair. I study Black history, write Black poetry and song lyrics. I have vocational training in radio repair and have studied music.

I have no family or friends, receive no visits and do not have any source of communication or

income.

As a prisoner, I have been threatened, beaten, subjected to mental cruelty of every form from guards and prison officials. I am presently confined to maximum security and have been confined ever since September, 1970, because of my refusal to conform to the degenerate, iron rule of this administration.

If it is possible, will you please publish this letter or part of it on the bulletin board for

the benefit of anyone who might like to correspond with me.

Arkchameil Ray Sales No. 125-371
P.O. Box 511
Columbus, Ohio 43216

All messages will be answered to the best of my means and ability. Thank you in advance for your understanding and efforts.

Respectfully,
Ray

Letter

Cultural committee funds special paper

Brother Robert:

Howard University is in the midst of preparing itself for African Liberation Day. Brothers and Sisters all over the country will par-

ticipate in this protest. It is very important that all the participants and supporters of African Liberation Day know its significance, understand its importance, and have available to them the A.L.D. schedule of proposed events.

The HUSA Cultural Committee understands all of the above mentioned necessities, for that purpose, we submit to you this contribution. We would like this money to be used to publish a HILLTOP with A.L.D. information. We hope that this paper will be specifically dedicated to the struggle of our African Brothers in Africa and in support of African Liberation Day.

In Liberation,

Raymond Johnson
H.U.S.A. Cultural Committee

Carifesta '72, a Caribbean Festival of Creative Arts, will be held in Guyana August 25 thru September 15. For further information write the Caribbean office--P.O. Box 356, Georgetown.

Honorable Louis Stokes, Gina Thornton, James Turner, Reverend Lucius Walker, Joe Waller, George Wiley and Roy Innis.

Southern African facts

(Continued from page 1)

Diamonds; gold (75% of world's supply); chrome; copper; platinum (world's largest deposits); coal (world's largest deposits); manganese, iron, vanadium.

Major Foreign Investors: U.S.A. (Singer, Dow, General Motors, Ford, I.T.T., U.S. Steel, plus 300 others); Britain; West Germany; Italy; France (especially arms dealers); Canada; Scandinavia; Japan.

Liberation Movements: ANC (African National Congress), PAC (Pan Africa Congress).

ZIMBABWE (Rhodesia)

Population: 5 million Blacks, 250,000 whites.

Colonized by: British.

Valuable Resources: Copper; chrome (major U.S. sup-

plier); tobacco; asbestos.

Major Foreign Investors: Britain; U.S.A. (Union Carbide Co., Foote Mineral, etc.); Scandinavia; France; Italy; West Germany; Japan.

Liberation Movements: ZAPU (Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union); ZAPU (Zimbabwe African National Union); FROLIZI.

GUINEA BISSAU
(Portuguese Guinea)

Population: 700,000 Blacks, 5,000 whites including 3,000 soldiers.

Colonized by: Portuguese.
Valuable Resources: Agricultural products; unexploited.

Liberation Movements: PAIGC, leader-Amilcar Cabral. Approximately 75% of territory is controlled by PAIGC.

African lib. day

(Continued from page 1)

This is truly a first step toward showing undying love for our people, wherever we may be."

H. Rap Brown - "African Liberation Day represents the awakening of Blacks in America to the fact that our struggle here is definitely related to that of our people on the continent. The same oppressive forces that are seeking to commit genocide against us in the United States through murder, assassination, imprisonment, population control, mind control, "behavior modification" schemes. Implicit government, toleration and endorsement of hunger, disease, poverty, unemployment and drug racketeering -- are the same ones carrying out murderous, imperialist aims in Africa. African Liberation Day says to the world that we recognize this fact and therefore

support the people's struggle for independence, wherever they are."

The African Liberation Day National Steering Committee members are: Owusu Sadauki, Ralph Alberathy, Muhammed Ahmed, Kwadwo Olu Akpan, Imamu Baraka, H. Rap Brown, Margaret Burnham, Stokely Carmichael, Maynard Catchings, Ruwa Chiri, Honorable Ronald Dellums, Honorable Charles Diggs, Rosie Douglas, Honorable Walter Fauntroy, Vincent Harding, Nathan Hare, Jasper Hill, Reverend Jesse Jackson, Penny Jackson, Nelson Johnson, Bill Land, Sophia LaRusso, Don L. Lee, Dawolu Gene Locke, Leon Modeste, Rev. Douglas Moore, Howard Moore, Huey Newton, Inez Reid, Tanya Russell, Betty Shabazz, Rev. Charles Spivey.

African liberation groups battle for freedom in southern Africa



Angolans train for battle at the Kinkuzu camp near Kinshasa, Zaire (Congo).

Profile

FRELIMO: freedom fighters

by Robert "The Black" Taylor

On the African night of September 25, 1964, twelve dedicated Black men, each bearing either a rifle or a sub-machine gun emerged from a forest base camp and launched an armed liberation struggle to free seven million of their brothers and sisters from the colonial domination of a white settler colony.

The place was a northern province of Mozambique in south eastern Africa. The twelve Black men were the military vanguard of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO). The white colonizers were nearly 75,000 settlers from the European nation of Portugal.

Today, eight years later, that original band of twelve freedom fighters has grown into a 9,000-man African guerilla organization locked in a desperate struggle to wrest control of their homeland from a modernly equipped, 65,000-man Portuguese army that is determined to keep its grip on its African possessions.

However, during the past eight years, the FRELIMO forces have made impressive use of their Black hands toward loosening that white grip. Since its initial battle in 1964, FRELIMO has succeeded in gaining control of 1/5 of the land with an estimated 800,000 people under its political rule. But not only have the African guerillas been waging war but they have also established in these liberated areas nearly 200 schools and hospitals and have set up political and economic systems.

On the military front, because of the very small amount of news that appears in the American press about the war, the facts are very sketchy. Both FRELIMO and the Portuguese have been claiming important victories. It is generally assumed though that each side has done some exaggeration in



Eduardo Mondlane (right) and FRELIMO comrades address UN meeting in Dar es Salaam shortly before his assassination.

his favor. As stated above, FRELIMO has gained control of 1/5 of the land but most of their conquests are located in northern Mozambique which is sparsely populated and contains no major facilities or large cities. On the Portuguese side, they have beefed up their army from 40,000 in the early sixties to nearly 70,000 today. Perhaps their most impressive victory was the assassination of FRELIMO's founder Eduardo Mondlane in 1969.

Late in 1965, FRELIMO adopted a guerilla warfare strategy and has organized many northern Mozambique villages into peoples' militias. Most of these militias, however, have not yet been armed.

The Portuguese, on the other hand, have reacted in the usual counter-revolutionary manner. The commander of the Portuguese army has unleashed 50,000 of his best trained men in American-Vietnam style search-and-destroy operations. The Portuguese recently boasted, "In the long run, someone is going to give up. And it's not going to be us."

The African brothers, however, hold exactly the opposite view. During a recent visit to the United States a spokesman for FRELIMO,

by Emmanuel J. Muganda

"Chimurenga" is a Zimbabwean word which means "war of liberation." And, nightly, Southern Africa today rages with a war that will be decisive in the ultimate liberation of all Africa.

In Zimbabwe, where the white minority regime has specifically defined justice and the rights of the 5 million indigenous people, the movement took the form of nationalist parties. The Zimbabwe African People's Party was formed in December 1962 and Joshua Nkomo was made its interim president and Reverend N. Sithole the national chairman. The party worked unflinchingly to organize the masses and awaken them to the political realities. However, due to the ideological differences, ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) was formed a year later as a break-away from ZAPU.

The two parties were subsequently banned by the white regime and they are now based in Zambia where their military wing has united (FROLIZI) for a joint thrust against the white regime.

In Mozambique, where the liberation movement met with wide success, the Portuguese colonial regime no longer denies the presence of such a movement. Last year, FRELIMO (the Liberation Front of Mozambique) ambushed the Portuguese forces in the Tete province and caused such effective damage that for the first time, the Portuguese High Command issued a communique admitting that FRELIMO has carried out a number of military operations which resulted in deaths to Portuguese soldiers.

The Mozambique Liberation Front was formed in June 1962 out of the merger of several political parties, inside and outside of Mozambique. The party was led by Dr. Eduardo

C. Mondlane who was assassinated in February 1969 by a bomb planted by the Portuguese secret police.

FRELIMO's goal from the outset was twofold: first, to win the land from the Portuguese and once they got the land to administer it and educate the masses. Both goals have met with considerable success. FRELIMO now controls more than one fourth of the Mozambican territory, and under their territory they have constructed schools, hospitals and local administrative agencies to serve the people.

With the death of Mondlane, the Portuguese had hoped to eliminate the effective leadership in FRELIMO, but time has apparently proved them wrong. Though they eliminated a dynamic leader, FRELIMO persists now under a collective leadership led by Marceline dos Santos.

In Angola, MPLA (Movement for the Liberation of Angola) has met with success in its struggle against Portugal. MPLA is led by Pascal Luvalo.

In Namibia, the operations of SWAPO (South West African Peoples Organization) led white ruled South Africa to attack the Black nation of Zambia because she gives aid to the Namibia freedom fighters. However, SWAPO operates from and within Namibia in a war of liberation against the South African government. SWAPO is led by S. Nujoma, who, with the people of Namibia formed the organization in 1962.

The Liberation movement in Africa is now in the stage of armed confrontation with colonialism; a stage which is the viewed by many as the only realistic way if freedom is to be obtained for the rest of Africa. They argue that it is only wishful thinking to maintain that the white man, who colonized Africa through force, will relinquish power peacefully.

Historically, Portugal received Mozambique at the infamous Berlin Conference at which powerful European nations sat down and divided Africa among themselves without any regard to the wishes of the Africans. In 1951, in order to avoid granting her colonies independence, Portugal declared that she was making her African possessions

"overseas provinces." Therefore, at least on paper the Africans were no longer Africans but "citizens of Portugal," a legal move to cover an illegal and immoral occupation of their nation.

Another interesting feature of the war is from whom both sides receive their support. FRELIMO has had many of its

(Continued on page 4)



FRELIMO guerrilla band: small, elusive and they mingle with the people.

Portugal in Africa

History

by Robert "The Black" Taylor

The Portuguese claim the right to control the parts of Africa known as Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tome and Principe Islands.

These African lands are all that is left of the vast empire which the Portuguese established on the "Black continent" during the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Angola covers the largest area, but Mozambique has the largest number of people (estimated at eight million in 1969).

The so-called Portuguese territories cover an area about twenty three times the size of Portugal herself.

The Portuguese claim to have established political control over these African lands nearly five hundred years ago. While most authorities agree that the claim of political control is false, there is plenty of evidence to fact that Portugal has been in Africa in some capacity since 1415. It was in August of that year that the Portuguese invaded the North African kingdom of Ceuta. After a brief battle the small kingdom fell; and so began Portugal's colonialist history.

Fifteenth century Africa is the period in which Portugal began her coastal exploration of the continent. Envy the wealth and power of the Arab rulers of the time, they fought their way into positions of control in several coastal regions. Taking advantage of the tribal rivalries in such city states as Pate, Malindi, Kilwa, Zanzibar, Mozambique and Sofala, famous for their prosperity and elegance, they at last succeeded in monopolizing the then rich trade in ivory, gold and other precious stones.

The Portuguese were successful in this imperialist adventure because each local city prince or tribal chief attempted to defend his people's political and economic independence alone; at no time was there a united effort among the Arabs or the Africans to defeat the Portuguese.

Despite this lack of Black unity, however, the Portuguese were not able to establish a firm, lasting political control, except in certain coastal areas. By 1700 a resurgence of Islamic influence in the south eastern part of Africa had been able to effectively eliminate Portuguese traders and soliders from scores of towns which they had controlled from time to time.

Therefore, for a time it was the Portuguese and the North

African Arabs fighting for control of coastal African trade. In addition, it appears that at first the Portuguese were interested in no more than lucrative trade. But this changed with time.

From the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Portuguese concentrated on winning control over the rich commerce of the area between Cabo Delgado and the Zambezi basin, in an attempt to capture the flow of gold from the now famous mines of Monomotapa.

For nearly 200 years, the Portuguese were thus able to derive great wealth from their control of the flow of commerce from the interior of the continent to the coast.

It was during the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries that the Portuguese African policy extended to its logical conclusion - slavery and colonial domination and exploitation.

During this period the "prazo" system was introduced in Mozambique. Praiseiros were Portuguese white and Goan settlers who, not unlike European feudal lords, ruled those Africans who had the misfortune to falling under their control. According to some historians the lot of these Africans were worse than that of slaves. The prazeiros often ruled whole districts as if they were god given properties, and recognized no law but their own.

Under the system, Africans were forced to work for the Europeans for little or nothing and then they were forced to pay the tax, and in order to pay the tax they had to work for the Portuguese. But this system of forced labor was gradually replaced by the growing demand for slaves.

If possible, the slave system was even more harsh in Angola. One of the most sparsely populated territories of Africa, to this day Angola has not yet recovered from the depredations of wars and a slave trade which, by conservative estimates, carried more than three million Angolan Africans to the Americas as slaves.

From 1580 to 1836, when the practice was abolished by the Portuguese government, about four million Africans were sent to slave plantations in the Americas, three million from Angola alone. Generally over fifty per cent of the total were exported to Brazil, about thirty per cent to the Caribbean.

It was during this period, also, that the first white settlers were to come to the continent. Most of the first settlers were

from the Portuguese lower strata: prisoners exiled there, outlaws escaping prosecution, renegades and just poor folk seeking economic benefit as the expense of the Africans.

Despite all these activities, however, it was not until the 1890's and 1900's that the Portuguese government had the power in Africa to develop a colonial policy which had some applicability. Then this had to be done with the help of several Western powers.

It came about as a result of the now infamous Berlin Conference of 1884-85 when the European powers set down at a table and divided up Africa among themselves. Portugal was impelled to capture and control what had been assigned to her. And in order to accomplish this, the Portuguese used every technique known in the history of colonial conquest.

About this time also, military men gained increased influence within the Portuguese government. They were indignant at the humiliating manner in which Portugal had been treated by the other colonial powers. They saw Africa economic exploitation has a way of simultaneously enriching the falling Portuguese economy and international prestige. This meant that the conquest had to be completed, an administrated system set up to secure the conquests and the economic exploitation of the Africans energetically pursued.

To facilitate the work of the administrators, the Portuguese government re-established a limited traditional authority for many African chieftains. But in order to make certain that no one African ruler could ever acquire sufficient power to ever challenge the white man, the Portuguese split the various chiefdoms into small territories, each with only a few thousand people.

In other words the chief was no longer the leader of his community but a middle man or lackey for the colonial authorities.

Land remained the chief source of wealth. In view of this, big companies carried out large scale expropriations of the land, converting it mainly into plantations and estates for growing cash crops. Efforts were made to import white settlers. Then a land policy was initiated in 1901, decreeing that all land not privately owned would become the property of the Portuguese government.

Since African land was owned by the entire tribe, not privately, this meant that all land not owned by the big companies became the property of the government.

After the official abolition of slavery there began a system of renewed forced labor. In 1899, indeed, a decree was issued which gave official sanction to this smooth transition from slavery to forced labor. Thus the African found himself dispossessed not only of his political power and his land, but also of the most rudimentary rights to control his life.

Thus, during the two decades between 1890 and 1910, the main characteristics of Portuguese colonialism were established; a centralized net of white authoritative administration; the alliance with the Catholic church, the use of

Exploitation, slavery and death



The Africans above have been trained to "search and destroy" their brothers by the Portuguese.

ALD how did it begin?

The initial consensus to organize a major series of activities protesting the involvement and support of the United States and its allies in the suppression, exploitation, and genocide of Africa came from a group of about 25 organizations around the U.S. In a meeting held in Greensboro, North Carolina on Saturday, January 31, 1972 these

groups agreed to mobilize a major political demonstration in Washington, D.C. May 27, 1972 as a part of African Liberation Week. An ad hoc committee, the African Liberation Day Coordinating Committee was formed to be the vehicle to achieve broad national support among Black people for African Liberation Day.

Southern Africa: Why a march?

The great land mass of Southern Africa contains over 30 million people who are suffering under the domination of European settler colonies our brothers and sisters are suffering at the hands of white colonialists. In Angola and Mozambique, the Portuguese rule. In Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) Europeans of British descendants rule. In South Africa and Southwest Africa, Dutch, German and British descendants rule. In addition Guinea-Bissau (Portuguese Guinea) is dominated by Portugal.

Ever since these Europeans invaded Africa they have systematically and consistently raped, pillaged and brutalized the people of Africa and their natural resources.

Mother Africa is the richest of all the world's continents. It is the universal storehouse of most all kinds of mineral and mental deposits. Southern Africa is the number one world source of gem diamonds, and electrolytic copper, uranium, coal and platinum -- all essentials elements in sustaining the industrialized societies, namely the United States and other European countries. Moreover,

big companies for economic exploitation, forced labor and the extensive export of workers to South Africa.

Over the years there have been minor changes; but in essence the system today is the same.

the Continent's Southern region ranks fifth as a world source of manganese, lithium, iron, nickel, antimony, asbestos and several other important minerals and metals needed by the settler colonies as well as their European mothers.

As Marcus Garvey said, "We are descendants of Africans, we should therefore turn our eyes toward Africa, our ancestral home, and free it from alien oppression and exploitation." Until there is a strong economically and politically independent Africa, completely free and respected.

FRELIMO

(Continued from page 3)

guerillas trained in Algeria. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has officially recognized it and are providing the guerillas with a small amount of money each year. They have a base in Tanzania and have the endorsement of its president Julius Nyerere. In addition, they are reported to be receiving arms from the communist and specialist world.

The FRELIMO freedom fighters have recently received a needed shot in the revolutionary arm by the successes of the freedom fighters in the Portuguese-held territory of Guinea Bissau. Observers say that they may soon drive the Portuguese out.



One legacy of white rule in Southern Africa has been the infamous apartheid system.